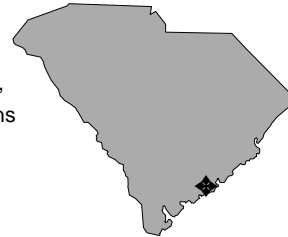


Size: 2,744 acres
Mission: Repaired, maintained, and overhauled Navy ships
HRS Score: NA
IAG Status: None
Contaminants: Asbestos, cyanide, decontaminating agents, heavy metals, paints, PCBs, pesticides, petroleum/oil/lubricants, solvents, and petroleum hydrocarbons
Media Affected: Groundwater, sediment, and soil
Funding to Date: \$20.2 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$24.8 million (FY2010)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2001



Charleston, South Carolina

Restoration Background

The Charleston Naval Complex housed five major naval commands (the Naval Shipyard [NSY], the Naval Station [NS], the Naval Fleet and Industrial Supply Center [FISC], the Fleet and Mine Warfare Training Center [FMWTC], and the Naval Reserve Center [NRC]), as well as several small organizations. In July 1993, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of the property and the majority of the commands. Operational closure of the complex occurred on April 1, 1996.

The primary sites of concern at the installation are areas that were used as landfills or disposal pits without controls for runoff and leachate. The complex was divided into 12 zones. There are 115 RCRA solid waste management units (SWMUs) and 161 underground storage tanks (USTs) at the complex. One FMWTC UST site and one NRC UST site are Response Complete. Ten zones include areas of concern (AOCs) undergoing confirmatory sampling. Zones J and L, which are in the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) stage, contain the waterside areas and the sanitary sewer system, respectively. Both the sewer system and the waterside sites may include contamination from any site or AOC. All cleanup activities are conducted as RCRA corrective actions. Tank removals are accomplished under the BRAC program and not necessarily under the UST program. The UST program includes sites where soil or groundwater contamination has been identified. The installation has completed initial site characterizations for all UST sites; cleanup has been completed at two UST sites and is under way at two others.

A BRAC cleanup team was formed in FY94. Two reuse groups were formed, one representing the local community and the other a state agency. A land reuse plan was developed and approved, and

transfers of property to other federal agencies, as well as leases to private businesses, were completed for much of the installation property.

The installation converted its technical review committee (TRC) to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in FY94. A community relations plan was completed and updated to include all SWMUs.

During FY96, the installation completed an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS), signed a Record of Decision, and finished an Environmental Impact Statement. The installation also completed the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) for three SWMUs, finished one Interim Remedial Action (IRA), initiated two more IRAs at a UST site, and completed a corrective action plan (CAP) at another UST site. Fifty-four tanks were removed.

In FY97, the installation completed RFAs for 64 SWMUs; RFIs for 60 SWMUs; Removal Actions, in the form of voluntary interim measures, for 23 sites; and site assessments, a CAP, and Corrective Measures Designs (CMDs) for 3 USTs. In addition, 50 tanks were removed, and a geoprobe was used to collect soil and groundwater samples. Site management was improved through recycling of waste oil and scrap metals and disposal of nonhazardous waste materials recovered from interim removal sites. Also in FY97, the BRAC Business Plan and the EBS were updated.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The installation completed RFIs for 70 SWMU AOCs. Four sites were transferred to the UST program for corrective action. A corrective measures study (CMS) was initiated for 12 sites; 7 sites were determined to be Response Complete. The asbestos and lead-based paint survey for historical housing was completed. Under the UST program, the installation removed all but two petroleum

storage tanks, which were in use by tenants or transferred to new owners. As a result of the tank closures, 61 tank sites must be investigated. Four contamination assessments began and three were completed. One assessment required remediation, and the contract for this work was awarded. The other two assessments resulted in a no further action decision by the state regulator. The contract for investigation of the fuel distribution system was awarded in September. Other work included cleaning and demolishing a 2.1- million-gallon field-constructed fuel tank at the Chicora Tank Farm.

Plan of Action

- Continue asbestos and lead-based paint abatement for historical housing in FY99
- Complete finding of suitability to transfer (FOST) for two parcels of land for Phase I and II of the economic development conveyance in FY99
- Complete or initiate CMS for all remaining SWMUs in FY99
- Continue corrective measures implementation in FY99

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

